

DAILY CONFEDERATE

G. R. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months	\$15
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PER-WEEKLY, for 6 months	5
" " " 3 "	6

WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months.....

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

Legislature of North Carolina.

The following list of members elect to the General Assembly, for 1861-65 we believe to be correct. It is complete, with the exception of the Tyrell Commoner; and as we have heard nothing from the elector in this county, we think it probable that one was held.

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W. H. Bagley, Candler and Currituck—D. McD. Lupton, Gates and Chowan—M. L. Eads, Hyde and Trott—Edward L. Mann, Northampton—J. B. Odont, Hertford—James M. Wyman, Bertie—John Pool, Martin and Washington—S. R. Stubbs, Halifax—Major L. Wiggins, Edgecombe and Wilson—J. H. Powell Pitt—Dr. E. J. Bowens, Beaufort—E. S. Warren, Craven—N. A. Whitson, Carteret and Jones—D. M. F. Averell, Greene and Lee—J. P. Speight, Hanover—E. W. Hall, Duplin—W. R. Ward, Orange—T. S. N. Sanders, Robeson—B. W. Wick and Columbus—John W. Ellis.

Cumberland and Barnett—W. B. Wright, Sampson—William Kirby, Wayne—W. J. Averell, Johnston—J. D. Soud, Hoke—W. D. Jones, Nash—A. J. Taylor, Franklin—W. Harris, Harnett—D. L. Pitchford, Granville—R. W. Lassiter, Person—G. S. Winslow, Orange—John Berry, Alamance and Randolph—Hon. Giles Mebane, Caswell—E. H. Stratton, Moore and Montgomery—Dr. J. M. Crump, Rowan and Robeson—Giles Lettch, Ashe and Union—Col. W. C. Smith, Guilford—R. B. Peck, Caswell—William Long, Rockingham—D. W. Curtis, Mecklenburg—W. G. Grier, Chaves and Stanley—Dr. J. E. McEachern, Rowan and Davie—W. B. Marra, Davids—Henderson—Adams, Stokes and Forsyth—J. E. Matthews, Ashe, Surry, &c.—Col. Speer, Iredell—W. S. Hale, Burke—M. D. W. &—D. S. Patterson, Lincoln—Gaston, &—M. L. McRae, Robeson—P. K. &—D. W. J. Miller, Burlington—H. D. &—M. Patton, Madison—J. E. White, Buncombe—J. J. Gaskins, Catawba—P. B. C. Smith, Caldwell—J. M. Isbell, Catawba—W. A. Duke, Chester—Stephen D. Paul, Cleveland—Samuel J. Harrison, Caswell—Men and McGhee, S. S. Harrison, Catawba—W. P. Reinhart, Chatham—J. H. Headen, W. J. H. Allen, W. P. Hodge, Cumberland and Barnet—H. J. G. Shepherd, A. M. D. L. &—D. John M. Cawood, Chancery—W. H. Hays, Chowan—J. C. B. Anthony, Cleveland—J. B. Beam, J. W. Gidney, Columbus—F. Neely George, Craven—Wm. Lane, T. H. Gaskins, Currituck—J. J. Baxter, Davis—R. F. Johnson, Duplin—Zach Smith, R. B. Houston, Davison—E. F. Lowe, Lewis Hanes, Edgecombe—D. W. Cobb, L. D. Farmer, Franklin—W. K. Davis, Forsyth—W. H. Wheeler, W. B. Stope, Gaston—W. L. Shupp, Gates—Richard B. D., Guilford—D. F. Caldwell, A. Clapp, A. T. Holton, Granville—P. P. Peace, Eugene Grissom, J. S. Atwood, Greene—H. B. Best, Halifax—J. J. Jones, A. H. Davis, Haywood—D. S. L. Love, Henderson—M. M. Paton, Bertie—W. B. Wan, Hyde—J. Gibbs, Iredell—T. A. L. Jones, L. Q. Scarpe, Jackson—W. A. Eads, Jones—W. A. Smith, W. G. Banks, Jones—F. G. Simons, Lee—A. W. Weston, Lenoir—A. M. Custer, Macon—D. J. M. Kyle, Madison—W. H. Brown, Marion—W. O. Underhill, McDowell—W. F. Orange, Mecklenburg—J. L. Brown, E. G. Grier, Montgomery—E. H. Davis, Moore—E. J. Harrington, Nash—G. C. Lee, New Hanover—Hon. S. J. Perin, J. R. Hawes, Northampton—S. T. Stancil, W. J. Rogers, Orange—S. F. Phillips, W. N. Patterson, Orange—J. A. Mullin, Pasquotank—W. E. Mann, Perquimans—J. J. Ridnick, Pitt—John W. Gougham, Pitt—B. G. Arributon, C. Perkins, Rand—Ipho Just Ashworth, E. T. Blair, Rowan—F. E. Shoop, W. H. Crawford, Stanly—R. H. J. Little, Rooney—D. M. Bellhouse, T. M. Morsey, Rockingham—Mr. Strong, A. J. Byrd, Roanoke—J. L. Carson, A. R. Bryan, Sampson—L. A. Powell, Patrick Murphy, Stanley—R. H. J. Little, Stokes—W. H. Flynt, Surry—M. W. Waugh, Tyrrell—C. Austin, Wake—D. G. Fowle, G. H. Allard, C. J. Rogers, Wayne—M. K. Crawford, J. M. Cabo, Warren—W. L. Astor, T. J. Jenkins, Washington—L. C. Latimer, Washington—Wm. H. Green, Wilkes—A. S. Calloway, P. T. Horton, Yancey—A. S. G. Wren, Yancey—D. M. Young.

The vote for Governor in Currituck county stands—Vance 271; Haden none.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1864.

OLD SERIES,
VOL. V.

Batts! Batts! Batts!

OUR hundred dozen 3 and 3/4 inch Batts—a real English imported Batt.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Adv. and Com. Merchants.

A CARD.

LODGES AND GENTLEMEN: Citizens of Johnston County Friends of Sick and Wounded Soldiers:

In view of the late Dr. W. W. Williams, Surgeon General, having been sent to the hospital to treat the wounded soldiers, we assure you that all boxes, either for soldiers in hospitals or army, placed in his care by the 15th or last of each month will be forwarded, at the expense of a special messenger, and delivered free of charge; and that he would be more than willing to receive the same, and forward them to the hospital or company to which they belong.

Soldier's Notice.

TAKEN into account and committed to the jail of Chattooga county, N. C., a Negro man, who says his name is WASHINGTON, who first said he belonged to a Mr. Williams, of Hanover county, but now says he belongs to a man named Johnson, who bought him in Richmond, Va.

Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches, weighs about 160 pounds; not very black. The owner is here notified to come forward, present proof of pay charges, or he will be dealt with according to law.

W. H. HANES, Jailer,

P. O. Pittsboro', N. C.

Attention.

VOLUNTEERS for the defence of the city, will meet in Capitol Square, to-morrow (Saturday) at 5 o'clock, p. m., for Target Practice. By order of the Captain.

Aug 26 dwt. M. A. BLEDSOE, O. S.

JAILOR'S NOTICE.

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W. H. HANES, Jailer,

P. O. Pittsboro', N. C.

FOR SALE.

NO. 1 article of S. up this day received.—Call soon, as it is going off fast, by the garrison, two doors below the Express Office.

Also for sale a House and Lot, with three rooms, near the Railroad Depot.

Aug 23 dwt. J. H. KIRKHAM.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE Southern Confederacy, to use the set implements of war, for recruiting and enlisting men, and for raising and maintaining a large number of ladies, as well as gentlemen, will assemble to consult with regard to the best mode of action.

The ladies may be comfortably situated.

The place of meeting will be procured as the place of meeting.

W. H. AVERA.

Aug 26 dwt.

ADJUTANT INSTRUMENTS OFFICE,

RICHMOND, Aug. 9, 1864.

EXTRACT.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 67.

V. Paragraph L. General Orders No. 63, (current series) is suspended:

All detailed men (including those between 18 and 45 years) will report to, and be commanded by the General of Reserves in the State in which they have been assigned or detailed, who will organize them into companies and battalions. It is not anticipated that they will be called out, except in emergencies occurring in or near the counties of their residence; nor will service be exacted of them beyond those counties and countries contiguous thereto; except for supplies, when necessary, to be required to perform services in repairing roads along a line of railroad running through their respective counties. All exemptions are allowed and invited to enroll themselves with such companies as to be prepared to aid in defending their homes when menaced by the enemy.

[Signed] S. COOPER, A. L. Gen.

Official—Jno. W. HINSDALE A. Gen.

Headquarters Reserve, North Carolina, Raleigh, Aug. 23, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 7.

I. Pursuant to General Orders No. 67, paragraph V, Adj'tant and Inspector General's Office, dated August 16th, 1864, Local Recruiting Officers will proceed at once to organize the detailed men, of whatever kind in their respective counties, into companies, regiments to this office the names and residence of the officers detailed.

II. Examples will be given, and earnestly requested, that they report to companies thus organized at the home defined.

III. A general armament will be issued as soon as the commandant is advised.

By command of Lieutenant-General.

JNO. W. HINSDALE A. Gen.

Aug 26 dwt.

FIVE HUNDRED MILLION LOAN.

NON-TAXABLE BONDS.

RICHMOND, Aug. 22, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the sales of the above 18 and 20 years old bonds will be discontinued after the 30th day of September next; or, when the sales shall have reached twenty millions of dollars, if so much shall be sold before the said 30th day of September.

The sales will be suspended to consider the expediency of advancing the price, and due notice will be given of such resumption, and of the price fixed upon the bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury deems it his duty to call the special attention of tax-payers generally, and particularly the agricultural class, to this notice. This loan should be all taken up by our own people.

The payment of interest to foreign countries will be suspended until the resumption of the price fixed upon the bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury deems it his duty to call the special attention of tax-payers generally, and particularly the agricultural class, to this notice. This loan should be all taken up by our own people.

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The Confederate.

D. K. MCRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1864.

Owing to a short force, we are compelled to use a larger type than usual for this issue. We are in need of more hands, and THREE OR FOUR COMPOSITORS can receive permanent situations by immediate application at this Office.

The Country is Safe.

The few unimportant reverses measure nothing in the length and breadth of this struggle. It is now a universal people, conscious of right, strong in their resolves, and reliant in their faith on Divine Providence, that maintains the contest. We may suffer disaster—it is the fortune of war. It may dispirit us, and to our sorrows may be added the croakings of those who anticipate reverse, and the equivocal, scarce restrained satisfaction of the display. But no spirit is broken by reverse. Determination is strengthened, and resolve maintained. We see unquestionable tokens of exhaustion with our enemies. We see among them division, discord and separation. We are on the eve of a rupture which will sever every cord that attaches them.

The "Sentinel" in Richmond at the centre, on the observatory, seeing the contiguous and the remote signs, and a truthful journal, fairly presenting events and the consequences, cheers us in the assurance that "time" is working for us. No note of discouragement comes from Davis or Lee. Both are true men, and both will give timely warning if peril be near. Listen not to croakers. All works well. A few days will strengthen our cause. The crisis has been met. It is not upon us as it was in the days of June. "Be patient and wary." Strengthen the arm of government—give confidence, force and means to the cause—for "all works well."

Since we wrote the foregoing—that "all works well," the telegraph has brought the gratifying intelligence of a signal success near Petersburg. On the 25th, in the evening, the enemy was stormed in his works on the Weldon railroad—those tremendous fortifications which had risen like magic—and on the second assault his entire lines were carried, with heavy loss to him and a comparatively slight loss to us.

It added to this cheering news, that the North Carolina troops of Cook's, McRae's and Lane's brigade, bore a conspicuous post in this important operation. The other force engaged was Wilcox's division under Connor, with Pegram's artillery. The cavalry of Hampton, carried one line by an assault of great gallantry. Seven stand of colors, 2,000 prisoners and nine pieces of artillery, substantial tokens of victory, were captured by us.

What makes this significant as an affair of importance, is the expression of gratitude to God, and thanks to the troops, with which Gen. Lee solemnly closes his dispatch. No doubt Gen. Lee is always grateful for every favor of Providence, in however small measure it may be vouchsafed; but little favors he feels silently, returning the obligation of gratitude according to the gift bestowed. But a CROWNING mercy, makes his heart glad.

He communicates by public proclamation his thanksgiving, that the nation may rejoice with him. The hand of the Almighty has been visibly with our cause and on our side throughout this campaign. Without His help, we could do nothing.

We may expect to hear further and better news still.

That from the Southwest, to the rear of Sherman, is gratifying. Wheeler has done heavy damage on the line of Sherman's communication.

The railroad is said to be wrecked from Aeworth to Dalton—the bridges destroyed, the track broken up, and supplies captured. At last accounts Wheeler was lost sight of, near Dalton, and since then the enemy says his "movements have been mysterious."

Forrest in his official report does not mention the capture of Memphis, but only his attack upon the place. He will no doubt play his part in the "long law" game upon Sherman. The Georgia papers are buoyant and confident.

The latest Northern dates betoken considerable elation over the move on the Weldon Railroad. The Yankees were rejoicing just about the same time that respectable frogs here were croaking that they were fighting in the streets of Petersburg, and thirty million of Yankees had got onto the Danville line. The fact is, these frogs have a jocundity of grief under these fictitious disasters, which half redeems the pain of suffering and makes sympathy less

burdensome. There's a ruff about their sorrow, as the swell of a wind gall: it is a pleasant rather than a painful operation, to prick it. The slightest success to our arms, like caustic to a sore, relieves them by substituting a new inflammation.

From the trans-Mississippi, the intelligence is equally cheering. The enemy have wholly abandoned Texas—Magruder is removed to Arkansas—he Yankee Steele seems to be almost shut up in Little Rock, powerless for harm—Shelley is recruiting largely on the borders of Missouri, and Price is waiting till the crop hardens in the field, to fetch his swoop upon his native State.

The Chicago Convention meets to-day, and all signs indicate a candidate on the plain issue of peace. Gen. Lee's delegate of last Friday, who has just received his appointment, will carry great weight.

Mr. Benjamin's Circular.

The expose from Mr. Benjamin on the late Peace interview in Richmond, is published in the Richmond papers. We will publish it to-morrow. It sets at rest the various surmises and misstatements which from Messrs. Jacques and Gilmore, as also from other sources, have been put in circulation; by some of which President Davis has been made to utter sentiments breathing war, in the most unctuous phrase.

It simply appears that two rather obscure persons for a great empire, came towards our lines at the desire of Mr. Lincoln, the "so-called" Resident of the Federal Government, possessed fully of his views, and seeking an interview with President Davis, the actual chief Executive of the federation of States known by this time throughout the world, as the SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. They came also, besides the unfolding of Mr. Lincoln's ideas and expectations, to elicit the views and hear the sentiments of Mr. President Davis; their expectation being to inaugurate more formal peace negotiations.

As evidence of their authenticity, they were furnished to Gen. Grant with a letter from Lincoln, asking his interposition to obtain their entry into our lines; and in accordance with this letter, Gen. Grant addressed the request to Gen. Lee, asking an allowance for them to meet Mr. Ould, our Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners. This was referred to the President, and his assent obtained. When he was in contact with Mr. Ould, they expressed a desire to visit Richmond for an interview with President Davis. This wish was granted, and Mr. Ould was sent to fetch them, with instructions to arrange their reception and to hold them under escorting surveillance. They were established at the S. of wood House, and from thence opened communications with Mr. Secretary Benjamin. This note fully explains their position, and upon it they were admitted to an interview, at his office, with the Secretary of State.

Upon their assurance, that though they came unofficially yet they were possessed of the views of Mr. Lincoln; that they came to "have an informal understanding, preliminary to more formal negotiations," and that "their OFFERS OF PEACE PR-POSITIONS WOULD BE HONORABLE TO THE CONFEDERACY," they were promised a reception from President Davis; and at nine o'clock of the designated evening, they were permitted to wait upon His Excellency, at the office of Secretary Benjamin. At that reception, they were encouraged to state their objects and expectations; and in a very few moments Mr. Gilman, who was the spokesman, discovered that their visit was based on some expectation of a readiness on the part of our government to accept peace on the foundation of reconstruction—to acquiesce in the abolition of slavery—and to receive the grant of an amnesty, as reparation.

Upon the question of abolition, a vote of the people North and South was to be taken, the majority to rule. It appears that Mr. Davis gave to these proposers that courteous bearing which distinguishes his official intercourse with all persons—safely responding that the government could not constitutionally speak for the States on the slavery question, as that was a State institution, under the control of State legislation—a fact which he happily reminded Messrs. Jacques and Gilmore to be one of sufficient notoriety as to be within the scope of Mr. Lincoln's information. President Davis did but little more. He stated that Mr. Lincoln's views with his abolition by a majority vote reconstruction and amnesty for criminal conduct, was simply a submission to mercy, and a surrender at discretion THAT EXTERMINATION WAS PREFERABLE TO SUCH DISHONOR.

In this resolve he will be borne out by the moral, intellectual, and physical force of the nation. This sentiment emanated in this almost a single word, is of the force of a volume, of unimpeachable authority.

The two left Richmond the succeeding morning, having been bidden for the interview that confidential session, which was to retain its secret between the parties. But no sooner do they get home on Yankee ground they blurt it out, and accompany the narrative with that amount of fiction which makes production from Yankee authors save more of romance than history.

It is not complained of that they enlarged the number of their confidants and the borders of their secret. Perhaps they had the right, as it was theirs. Certainly we had neither wish nor motive to preserve the secret longer than they desired; and now Mr. Benjamin's statement is only to PRESERVE THE TRUTH.

The material fact is, that Lincoln made the approach. That though he did it under the usual cover, it was done with more of respectful courtesy than has been his habit. That some pressure has inclined him to a less brutal conclusion of the war than when he proposed to confiscate the property and hang the leaders.

But the exposure of this matter will still further satisfy the North, that Lincoln's terms of peace are intolerable to honorable men: that they really offer no conditions possible for the cessation of bloodshed.

Further: That the nigger-abolitionists as it has ever done before the Union; and that the war and carnage is yet a—it has ever been, against slavery—not for the Union.

This is most desirable information for the Northern people. It will reach them in time for the Chicago Convention; and it will be a powerful ally to Wood, Long, Pierpont, Vaudreuil, and all who favor a PEACE CANDIDATE. It will be accompanied by short but pithy statement from Gen. Lee—on the line of the Weldon railroad—which will not be without its import.

[From the Petersburg Express of Saturday.]

FROM THE FRONT.

ANOTHER BATTLE ON THE WELDON ROAD—THE ENEMY ATTACKED AND DRIVEN FROM HIS WORKS—TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED PRISONERS AND NINE PIECES OF ARTILLERY CAPTURED—BRIGADIER GENERAL CUTLER IS A PRISONER—GALLANT BEARING OF OUR CAVALRY.

The city was filled with rumors early yesterday morning of a heavy battle on the Weldon Railroad, fought Thursday afternoon, and as usual very exaggerated accounts of the affair were circulated. Without stopping to enumerate these reports, we shall proceed at once to give what we believe to be an authentic version of the affair.

General Lee having ascertained that the enemy was moving his infantry from the front down the railroad for the purpose of tearing up the track, determined to make counter movements to check them. Accordingly, on Wednesday night Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill moved from his position South of the city, and marching down the county roads, encamped in the vicinity of Reams' Station, ten miles from Petersburg, and on Thursday got his command in position for action, when the proper moment should arrive.

The enemy had erected a strong line of works on the road about one mile this side of Reams' station. A brigade of cavalry under command of the notorious Speer, were found engaged in tearing up the railroad track three or four miles the other side of Reams', with a heavy support of infantry in convenient distance. About eight o'clock a.m., General Hampton swooped down upon this cavalry force, and gallantly charging them, drove them from their work of destruction, and pressed them back behind their infantry support in great confusion.

Dismounting his men, General Hampton formed his line and attacked the infantry. This fighting was sharp, but gradually and steadily he gained ground, and pushed the enemy back, until they reached their breastworks this side of Reams', capturing in the meantime, about 800 prisoners. Having thus accomplished his full share of the work, the fight ceased until our infantry could be brought into action.

About 5 o'clock p.m., Gen. Hill having reached a position on the enemy's flank, attacked their works, behind which a large force of infantry was massed, and upon which bristled a heavy line of canon. Our troops moved forward in beautiful order to the attack, but before reaching the works, were checked by the terrible fire of grape, canister and musketry poured into their ranks. Such was the severity of the firing, that a temporary faltering was visible, but there was no retreat. The assaulting column threw themselves upon the ground until the supports came up, when with a yell they arose and ad-

vanced upon the enemy. The cannon and musketry fire from the enemy's works, was, if possible, now increased, but their desperation availed them not. Without check or faltering our men charged up to and over the works. Nearly if not quite two thousand prisoners, belonging to Hancock's (Second) Corps, were captured, with nine pieces of artillery.

The Yankees who were, not captured in the assault fled in great confusion, dropping their guns and many of them throwing away everything that at all encumbered them. Col. Pegram, of Richmond, commanding a Battery of Artillery, turned the captured guns upon the enemy with most excellent effect, greatly assisting their speed and terror. The enemy scattered in every direction, but our forces were unable to pursue in consequence of the lateness of the hour, and the near approach of night.

The captured guns are of the Napoleon pattern, beautifully finished and intact. They are just such as are needed in our army, and their acquisition will prove of no small benefit.

A very large amount of personal plunder fell into the hands of our brave troops, and each and all of them secured something of value. Gold and silver watches, fine oil cloths, large sums of greenbacks, stationary, and every imaginable kind of Yankee "Notion" fell to their lot.

The battle here ended with the above result, and the enemy in full and disordered retreat towards their main position at the Yellow Tavern. Two or three hours more of daylight might have brought about a still greater change in the aspect of affairs.

We may be permitted to contradict a report which reached the city yesterday, regarding the behavior of a portion of our infantry force. It was stated that several brigades of the assault column failed to do their duty in the charge, and threw themselves upon the ground, while others were compelled to charge over them. The affair was grossly misrepresented. The leading troops in the charge were temporarily checked by the severity of the fire from the enemy's works, and at the moment threw themselves to the ground to prevent any greater destruction of life. When the supports came up, they immediately arose, and charged on with them. The infantry behaved throughout in the most gallant manner.

Our loss for the fighting done was very small, and one thousand will cover it. Many of the wounded are but slightly hurt. We could bear the loss of no general officer.

Up to dark last evening, about two thousand prisoners had been brought in, among them about one hundred commissioned officers from Colonel down Col. Cutler, acting Brigadier-General, is among the captured. The number of prisoners will reach over twenty-hundred. The enemy's loss is unknown, but believed to have been severe.

Hancock's corps was engaged in the battle, and probably other infantry troops, besides cavalry.

The loss of this corps on Thursday could not have been less than five thousand, and when this is taken into consideration, with the previous losses it has sustained, it may safely be said that it is nearly ruined.

Col. Speer was not captured, as reported. His flight was too rapid to admit of being overtaken.

The Weldon railroad has been torn up to a point four miles beyond Reams' station and the work pretty effectually accomplished. This road has proved a veritable trap to the unfortunate Yankees. Counting the raiders captured on its line from Wilson, the enemy has lost 10,000 prisoners in attempting to hold and destroy it. They have probably lost as many more in killed and wounded. It will yet prove their greatest disaster.

We still hold the works captured from the enemy, and we predict that our men will not be so easily driven from them as the Yankees were. From an officer who examined them, we learn that they are very strong, and very favorably situated.

We understand that Col. D. A. Weisiger, of this city, commanded two brigades in the engagement, and that he acted with conspicuous gallantry, his men sharing in no small degree, the glory of the occasion.

There were only two casualties in the 12th Va. Regiment, viz: Sergt. J. R. Bell, Co. C, killed; and private S. W. Marsh, Co. I, wounded.

OUR CAVALRY IN THE BATTLE.

The conduct of our cavalry in the battle near Reams' Station, deserves especial distinction. They commenced the action early in the morning by a charge, in which Speer's squadrons were scattered and compelled to seek refuge behind Hancock's infantry. This famous corps, Hampton's chivalry prepared to engage

without hesitation. Dismounting, they rushed upon the enemy, and despite the advantage of his position, pushed him steadily until he found shelter in his works. Then awaiting Hill's attack on the flank, they again moved forward in concert with the infantry, and by their combined assault, easily drove the enemy from his stronghold.

Throughout this engagement the cavalry exhibited the greatest gallantry. It is hard to distinguish among such uniformity of merit, but we understand special applause was elicited by the superb bearing of the regiments of Colonel Beale (9th Va.) and of Colonel Roberts (2nd N. C.).

General Hampton again attested his pre-eminent qualification for the command of our cavalry.

COLORS CAPTURED.

Seven stands of colors were captured in the engagement.

[From Richmond Dispatch, August 26th.]

SKIRMISH NEAR CHESTER STATION.

The enemy's line of pickets in front of Chester on the Richmond and Petersburg railroad, was attacked yesterday morning by General Pickett's command and driven in. Some sixty or seventy prisoners were captured. Our loss small.

FROM THE VALLEY.

An official dispatch from General Early, at Charlestown, states that he has pressed the enemy back to Harper's Ferry.

We have received some gratifying particulars of the recent engagement near Winchester. The rout of the enemy was complete, equaling, if it did not surpass, the stampede from Kernstown a few weeks since. The enemy had in the fight about eight thousand cavalry, and some four thousand or five thousand infantry, which was the rear guard of their main army, the latter being in full retreat towards the Potowmack. After the affair at Front Royal, our army pushed on, coming up with the rear guard at Winchester, were, for a short time, held at bay by their artillery, and suffered some little loss, but nothing could withstand the valor of our troops, and with a yell they charged the enemy, who broke and ran in the wildest confusion.

Prisoners brought in this morning say that Wheeler tapped the road twice, which was repaired immediately, and the trains are running through. They also state that Sherman's army is on full rations.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. C. Frasner, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 26.—The affair on the Weldon railroad on Wednesday, was a very gallant one, and successful in its results. While the enemy's cavalry under Gen. Speer were engaged in tearing up the track several miles beyond Reams' Station, Gen. Hampton attacked and forced them back behind their infantry supports. Hampton dismounted his men and fought the infantry gallantly, steadily pushing them back until they reached their strong works one mile this side of Reams', capturing about eight hundred prisoners. At 6 o'clock in the afternoon General Hill attacked the enemy's works, and after a short sharp engagement, took them, capturing a large number of prisoners and nine pieces of artillery. The enemy fled in great confusion. Col. Pegram, of Richmond, turned captured guns upon the enemy with great effect. The number of prisoners will probably reach two thousand. Brig. Gen. Cutler was captured. The prisoners belong to Hancock's corps, and had been brought to town.

Considerable firing was heard down the road this morning, but no heavy firing.

Our cavalry acted with conspicuous gallantry.

From Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Aug. 26.—The enemy retired from our right and front last night. Our forces occupy their second line this morning. The enemy's lines from Decatur to Peachtree road are all abandoned, but they are still on our left and center. Movements are intercepted as a concentration on our left and center. Skirmishing this morning on our left. With the exception of three shells fired from the right last night before the enemy withdrew from that point, he has not shelled the city for twenty-four hours. Two deserters reached our lines yesterday. They claim to have been drafted in Dayton, Ohio, and were never mustered into service. They state that they came through the road from Chattanooga, and heard no news from Wheeler.

Prisoners brought in this morning say that Wheeler tapped the road twice, which was repaired immediately, and the trains are running through. They also state that Sherman's army is on full rations.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, Aug. 26.—Since the morning, the enemy have retired from our extreme left. Private state that trains came through from Chattanooga yesterday. The Chattanooga Gazette of the 23rd, says Wheeler destroyed the depot at Cleveland and burned the town.

THIRD DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, Aug. 26.—The enemy have massed his forces between Peachtree and the Camp road, and has abandoned his entire line on the right of the Chattanooga Railroad.

Sherman's order of the 23rd directing the return of the raiders, was picked up in a degraded camp. There has been skirmishing on our left all the afternoon.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, dated Nashville, Aug. 18th, says the Rebel cavalry attacked Graysville on Tuesday. During the fight Gen. Steedman was seriously wounded and Col. Straight killed.

A dispatch dated Indianapolis, August 18th, states that as the time for the draft approaches, the people are becoming excited. There is great demand for substitutes of any and all colors.

From Mobile.